The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2209 — SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1889. — SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

Banks.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3: SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.

2.—SUMS LESS THAN $1, or MORE THAN $250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than $2,500 in any one year.

3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having $100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1889. [9

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 4,300,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Hon. J. BELL-IRVING.	S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
W. G. BRODIE, Esq.	J. S. MOSES, Esq.
T. E. DAVIES, Esq.	L. POESNECKER, Esq.
J. F. HOLLIDAY, Esq.	N. A. SIEBS, Esq.
Hon. B. LAYTON.	E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
HONGKONG—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
MANAGER.
SHANGHAI—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 8th March, 1889. [8

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL 500,000.

Registered Office, 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the BALANCES of such claims, purchased on advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1885 [24

Intimations.

W. POWELL & CO.

EX "GLENSHIELS."



LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S
BOOTS AND SHOES.



Victoria Exchange, Hongkong, 11th April, 1889 [6

A. HAHN,

PIANO TUNER AND REPAIRER.

ON HIRE PIANOS FOR SALE

Address: c/o HONGKONG HOTEL or No. 25, CAINE ROAD.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1888. [37

W. BREWER.

NEW FRENCH BOOKS.

OHNET—Le Docteur Rameau.
" Volonté.
Zola—Le Rêve.
Chinequy—Le Prêtre, La Femme et le Confessionnal.
" —Marie Fougère.
Bourier—Les Seins de Marbre.
Theuriet—L'Amoureux de la Prefète.
Rachilde—La Marquise de Sade.
Salis—Contes du Chat Noir.
Daudet—L'Immortel.
Bourier—La Belle Olga.

AND MANY OTHER NEW GOODS.

Ager's Telegraph Codes.
Parisienne Leather and Fancy Goods consisting of Card Cases, Pocket Books, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Purses, Work Bags, Perfumed Glove and Handkerchief Sets, Fans, Blotting Cases, Lamp Shades, Scent Dressing Cases, Toilet Sets, Workboxes, Hand Glasses, &c., and New Pianos by Broadwood, Collard and Collard, and Kirkman; on very reasonable terms. Organs by Mason and Hamlin, and Cornish Ditto.
Large stock of New Tennis Shoes.
Hongkong, 13th April, 1889. [105

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

RECENT WORKS RELATING TO CHINA AND JAPAN.

REIN'S INDUSTRIES of JAPAN.
Dyer Ball's How to Speak Cantonese.
Dyer Ball's How to write Cantonese.
Dyer Ball's Cantonese made easy.
Dyer Ball's How to write the Radicals.
Dyer Ball's Easy sentences in Cantonese.
Dyer Ball's English and Chinese Vocabulary.
Giles' Chinese without a teacher.
Giles' Chuang Tse-Taoist Philosopher.
Carle's Life in Corea.
Howarth's History of the Mongol.
Little's Through the Yangtse Gorges.
James' Manchuria.
Boulger's History of China, 3 vols.
Mrs. Gordon Cumming's Wanderings in China.
The Curse of Koshin by Hon. Lewis Winfield.
William's Middle Kingdom, 2 vols.
Giles' Strange Stones from a Chinese Studio.
Balfan's Notes from my Chinese Scrap Book.
Ng Shan's Book of Chinese Games of Chance.
Oxenham's Historial Atlas of China.
Beal's Life of Hiuen Tsiang.
Dragon, Image, and Demon or the Three Religions of China, by H. C. du Bose.
Dr. Eitel's Three Lectures on Buddhism.
Dr. Eitel's Hand Book of China Buddhism, being a Sanskrit-Chinese Dictionary with vocabularies of Buddhist Terms.
Hepburn's New Japanese Dictionary.
Japanese Stories for Children with native illustrations.
Collection of Japanese Koko Music.
Hughes' Among the Sons of Han.
Colquhoun's Across Chryse.
Colquhoun's Among the Shans.
Colquhoun's The Opening of China.
Brereton's Truth about Opium.
General Mesny's Tonquin.
Colquhoun's Truth about Tonquin.
Parker's Chinese account of the Opium War.
Wade's Tzu Eh-chi, New Ed.

Steven's Around the World on a Bicycle, (the chapters relating to China and Japan are very interesting.)
Agents for the Publications of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1889 [7

THE HALL & HOLTZ C. CO., LIMITED.

ART DECORATORS AND HOUSE PAINTERS.

DADO'S FRIEZES, BORDERS, and FLORAL DECORATIONS, in NEWEST TINTS and LATEST HOME STYLES for PRIVATE HOUSES, OFFICES, & PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

DESIGNS and ESTIMATES on APPLICATION to the MANAGER.

HIGH CLASS ART FURNITURE,

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED AND GUARANTEED FOR THIS CLIMATE.

OUR NEW AND EXTENSIVE SHOW ROOMS,

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

CURTAINS, CURTAINS, CURTAINS.

Latest Novelties in LACE, MADRAS, TANJORE, CANVAS, and ART MUSLIN CURTAINS direct from the Manufacturers.

The HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY LTD

Hongkong, 13th April, 1889. [26

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE NOW UNPACKED THEIR NEW STOCK OF

SUN HATS AND HELMETS
AND
STRAW HATS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1889 [28

ROBERT LANG & CO.,

TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR SECOND DELIVERY
OF
WINTER COATINGS TWEED, and DRESS SUITING, TROUSERINGS and ULSTER TWEEDS.
A very stylish selection.
OUR OUTFITTING STOCK IS ALSO COMPLETE IN SEASONABLE GOODS.
QUEEN'S ROAD (Opposite HONGKONG HOTEL)
Hongkong, 14th January, 1889. [18

Notices of Firms.

AUSTIN ARMS HOTEL AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

DURING the Temporary Absence of Mr. JOHN ANDREW from the Colony, Mr. JOHN WILLMOTT has been appointed ACTING SECRETARY to the Company.

J. D. HUMPHREYS,
Chairman.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1889. [453

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. JULES KEISER in our Firm ceased on the 28th February last.

CHS. J. GAUPP & Co.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1889. [417

NOTICE.

WE have this day opened a Branch of our establishment at Hongkong in the HONG of SWEE CHEANG ENG, No. 84, Bonham Strand West, under the Management of Mr. ONG YEW TIN, who will sign for the Firm.

MALCAMPO & Co.
Amoy, 16th March, 1889. [365

NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted Mr. REUBEN GUBBAY a PARTNER in our Firm.

BENJAMIN & DANBY.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1889. [404

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM this date, and during the absence of Mr. JAS. B. COUGHTRIE from the Colony, Mr. GEORGE LOMER TOMLIN has been appointed ACTING SECRETARY to the Company.

P. RYRIE,
Chairman.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1889. [341

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

THE "GIBB" LINE.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN, and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo for ADELAIDE, TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, &c.)

THE British Steamer

"AFGHAN,"

Captain Golding, will be despatched as above with quick despatch.
Fare to Sydney or Melbourne $150.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Managers.
Hongkong, 13th April, 1889. [370

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI, AND KOBE.
(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"THIBET"

will leave for the above places on TUESDAY, the 16th April, at NOON, instead of as previously advertised.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1889. [3

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship

"WINGSANG,"

Captain St. Croix, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., at 3 P.M.
This Steamer has Superior First Class Accommodation, specially constructed to meet the requirements of tropical climates.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1889. [447

STEAM TO STRAITS AND BOMBAY, Calling at COLOMBO if sufficient inducement offers.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"DECCAN"

will leave for the above places on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at NOON.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1889. [455

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"CLYDE"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mails.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1889. [3

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA, (VIA INLAND SEA).

THE Steamship

"BRECONSHIRE,"

Captain Daucaster, will be despatched for the above Ports, on the 19th April.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1889. [454

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"CATTERTHUN,"

Captain Darke, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1889. [449

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"NINGCHOW,"

W. Durdin, Commander, will be despatched as above on or about the 25th instant.
For Freight, etc., apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1889. [448

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

THE 3/3 I. I. I. German Bark

"PAPA,"

Henne, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1889. [439

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 A. I. I. American Bark

"TEWKSBURY L. SWEAT,"

Gooding, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1889. [440

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 A. I. I. American Ship

"AGENOR,"

Lothrop, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1889. [441

Mails.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship

"BELGIC"

will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at 1 P.M.
Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.
All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.
First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco $200.00
To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months 350.00
To Liverpool 325.00
To London 330.00
To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.
Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.
Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 9th April 1889 [2

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "NIZAM," Captain T. F. Creery, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON, VIA BOMBAY and SUEZ CANAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at NOON.
Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 4 P.M., on the day before sailing.
Silk and Valuables for Europe will be transhipped at Colombo; Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed *viâ* Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the ordinary direct route *viâ* Colombo.
For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.
The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.
Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.
This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for Marseilles.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 12th April, 1889 [3

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;
ALSO,
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON SUNDAY, the 14th day of April, 1889, at 10 A.M., the Company's Steamship "PREUSSEN," Capt. C. Pohle, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at GENOA.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 1 p.m., on the 13th of April, 1889. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the AGENCY'S Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.
The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.
For further particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th March 1889 [4

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF NEW YORK"

will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 16th April, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, viâ Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.
Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.
First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco $200.00
To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months 350.00
To Liverpool 325.00
To London 330.00
To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.
Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.
Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*
Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.
For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent
Hongkong, 9th April 1889. [2

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
VIA
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
AND OTHER CONNECTING
RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship

"BATAVIA"

2,553 Tons Register, Auld, Commander, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C., *viâ* NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA, (passing through the INLAND SEA) on THURSDAY, the 25th April, at NOON.
To be followed by the S. S. "PORT AUGUSTA" on the 9th May and S. S. "PARTHIA" on the 23rd May.
Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Points by the regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and other Steamers.
Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.
First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To Vancouver and Victoria ...(Mex.) $160.00
To all Common Points in Canada and the United States 230.00
To Liverpool 300.00
To London 305.00
To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application.
Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 24th April.
All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.
For information as to Passage or Freight, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1889 [31

Intimations.

DAKIN BROTHERS,

DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

QUEEN'S ROAD.

DAKIN BROTHERS'

LIME FRUIT CORDIAL.

THIS is a preparation of the best and purest Lime Juice, and it makes a most delicious cooling beverage entirely free from alcohol. It may be taken either by children or adults as the most wholesome and grateful drink for all seasons.

Sold in Quart Bottles.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Hongkong, 1st April, 1889. [31

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

Established A.D. 1841.

WATSON'S

PATENT DESSICATING OR DRYING

BOTTLES.

A. S. W. & Co. beg to call attention to their new PATENT DRYING BOTTLES which have been specially designed and manufactured for them.

By the use of these bottles, CIGARS as well as ALL GOODS which are susceptible to the destroying influences of moisture can be kept in good and perfect condition.

Whenever or wherever the atmosphere is surcharged with moisture these bottles will be found invaluable.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 4th April 1889. [5

DEATHS.

On the 9th April, CARL BERGWITZ, proprietor of the Rose, Shamrock and Thistle Hotel, aged 43 years. Deeply regretted by his sorrowing wife and relatives. [463

At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on the 4th April, 1889, THOMAS RAESIDE, engineer, steamship *Tungchow*, aged 31 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1889.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

"PUNJOMS" are again steadily "on the boom."

THE Nagasaki *Rising Sun* says that official permission has been granted for the Kovagi coal mines to be worked for another period of ten years.

OUR Shanghai morning contemporary hears that some of the vessels of the Central China Squadron are to proceed North to join the Peiyang squadron in certain manœuvres.

BY the last census the population of Haiphong has been ascertained to consist of above 10,000 inhabitants, of whom 500 are Europeans, in which number are included 475 Frenchmen.

IN the cricket match to-day, The Club *v.* The Navy, Lieut. Campbell of the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, by a vigorous display of batting, scored 101. A report of the match will appear in our next issue.

AS was generally expected the applications for the debentures of the Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited, far exceeded the number available. Six hundred debentures were offered to the public and there were 859 applications.

THERE was a severe shock of earthquake experienced at Yokohama on the morning of the 28th March, "followed about half-past ten in the forenoon by a prolonged vibration, partaking a little of the nature of a jerk."

MISS Amy Sherwin's English Opera Company will appear at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, this evening, in Balfe's "The Bohemian Girl," in which they will be assisted by several local amateurs. The full cast will be found in our advertising columns.

THE agents (Messrs. Melchers & Co.) inform us that the Norddeutscher Lloyd's steamship *Bayern*, with the German mails from Berlin of the 19th March, left Singapore for this port at 11 a.m. to-day, and may be expected on or about Thursday, the 18th inst.

THE return match between the European Police and Garrison Shooting Club was shot off at Kowloon yesterday afternoon, the Club heading their antagonists at each of the three ranges and winning easily by 63 points. A detailed report will be found in another part of this issue.

GOVERNOR DES VŒUX ought to pay a flying visit along Queen's Road Central and note for himself the disgraceful state of the road-way. There is just cause for an indignation meeting if something effective is not done, and done quickly, to remove what is alike a public nuisance, and public grievance.

ABOUT noon to-day three coolies who had been working on the steepest part of the Tram-line, near the crossing, saw the down-car approaching, and decided to make a cheap trip. Two got on safely as it passed, but the third, less active, was thrown down by the step, and rolled down the declivity, being shaken up considerably and sustaining several cuts. He was taken to the Hospital.

SAYS the *Hyogo News* of the 6th inst.:—When leaving the Pier Company's wharf yesterday afternoon the P. and O. steamer *Verona* first backed off, and then, in coming round to lay her course, took the ground just to the east of the bathing-stage on the spit formed by the old mouth of the Ikutagawa. Fortunately the flood tide was just commencing to make, and shortly after nine o'clock the steamer got off without any difficulty. H.M.S. *Satellite* came into port from Yokohama a few minutes after the *Verona* got aground, and offered to pull her off, but as it turned out assistance proved to be unnecessary

H.M.S. *Satellite* left Yokohama for Kobe on the 2nd inst.

OUR Shanghai morning contemporary states that there was a heavy fall of snow last week along the coast of the gulf of Pechili, and the hills near Chefoo were covered with snow on the 4th instant.

THE work in connection with the Hongkong Hotel extension is proceeding as rapidly as circumstances and the weather will permit. This first class establishment—the best of its kind in Asia—will shortly be in thorough working order.

ANOTHER piratical attack was made against Monkay, in Tonquin, on the 26th ulto. The militiamen stationed at the place kept the enemy at bay for one hour, when with the arrival of reinforcements, and the fire from a few Hotchkiss guns, the enemy dispersed.

TO-MORROW morning between 9 and 10.30 o'clock the steam-launch carrying the Bethel flag will call alongside any vessel hoisting code pennant C, to convey men ashore to 11 a.m. service at St. Peter's Seamen's Church, returning about 12.30.

THE "Gibb" liner *Afghan* arrived here this morning from Nagasaki, *en route* to the Colonies, and reported having gone ashore in a dense fog on Lamchao (Lema Island) at 8 a.m. yesterday. At the time she struck the *Afghan* was going dead slow, and soundings were being carefully taken. On the fog clearing away and the tide rising the steamer got clear off the rocks, having sustained some damage to her fore-foot, which will necessitate her going into dock.

SAYS the *Rising Sun*:—Our Kobe contemporary, the *Hiogo News*, changed hands at the close of last month, and is, we understand, now owned by a syndicate of the leading business people of the port. For the past twenty-one years it has been owned by Messrs. Walsh and Johnson, under the management of the former, and for a number of years Mr. J. Creagh has occupied the editorial chair. Both, we believe, retire from their positions under the new proprietorship.

WE think that Governor des Vœux rather went out of his way at the Legislative Council meeting yesterday afternoon to publicly explain who drafted the *Praya Reclamation Ordinance*. It must have been patent to everybody in the colony—"Brownie" perhaps excepted—that the Attorney General was solely responsible for the original draft. His Excellency can well afford to ignore poor "Brownie," who appears to have passed through an unusually "trying" winter of discontent.

THE new commander-in-chief of the United States squadron in the Far East, Rear-Admiral George E. Belknap, arrived at Yokohama on board the *City of New York* on the 4th inst. He was accompanied by Lieutenant-Commander George A. Norris, his Flag-Lieutenant. Lieutenant-Commander C. H. West will continue his duties on the staff as Flag-Secretary. Admiral Belknap hoisted his flag on board the *Omaha* at 1.15 p.m. on the day of his arrival, when it was saluted with 13 guns.

THE E. and A. steamship *Catterthun* which arrived to-day from Sydney, reports that the Co.'s steamship *Menmuir* was at Port Darwin when the *Catterthun* left. She was bound to Java Ports, Singapore, Hongkong and Japan, with a large number of passengers on an excursion trip. Since she was last in China the *Menmuir* has undergone extensive alterations and repairs, having been fitted with new decks, new boilers and quadruple expansion engines; other saloon accommodation has been entirely remodelled and considerably enlarged.

THERE is probability, says the *Japan Gazette* that the day of foreign cement in Japan is past. A Yokohama cement manufacturer and dealer has discovered a stone called *mekura* in Noto district which possesses remarkable qualities as a cement material. If the stated results of his tests be correct they are very good. It is said that the cement will bear a weight of 400 lbs. to 500 lbs. per square *sun* (about 1¼ inch). A few days ago a specimen of the cement was forwarded to the Commercial Department for inspection. Foreign cement is sold at about $4.70 per barrel, while the estimated sale price of the cement under notice is about $2.50.

THE *Courrier d'Haiphong* states that a discovery of mineral waters has been made at Thac-tru, in Annam. The following is the result of the analysis made by the Chemist of the Military Hospital of Haiphong: Reaction—neutral; taste—bitter, saline; odour—slightly sulphuretted hydrogen; temperature—very high, approaching the boiling point when issuing from the earth; saline residue:—In a litre, 4.91 grammes are composed of: Chloruret of Calcium, 1.27; Ditto of Sodium, 3.03; Sulphate of Soda, 0.18; Organic matter, 0.34; Silica, 0.09; and no alcaline sulphurates. The water has been classified as thermal, feebly sulphuric, and containing calcic chlorurates in moderate quantities; it is of the same composition as the waters used in Europe in the treatment of cutaneous affections, and other ailments.

ACCORDING to a correspondent of the *Electrical Review*, Mr. Edison believes that the time will come when transportation through the air will be the order of things in that line. The idea that the air-ship must go a mile or more is erroneous. If it were no higher than an ordinary building it would suffice. "When the time comes for it to be put in operation," he said "there will be one drawback to it, and that is the ease which it will afford criminals to make their escape from whatever point their crime was committed. There will be no danger of their being intercepted by wire, as is the case now. It may be that the same science which will give us this sort of navigation will provide something else by which criminals, who make their escape through the air, will be overtaken. But this will take time. In my opinion, when we shall have aerial navigation we shall see more crime."

THE following is a summary of the entries for the Shanghai Spring Race Meeting, which closed on Saturday last:—

The Hart Legacy Cup	25
The Criterion Stakes	18
The Griffins' Plate	43
The Cathay Cup	30
The Jockey Cup	16
The Kiang-su Plate	20
The Racing Stakes	24
The Roadsters' Plate	54
The Chu-ka-za Cup	28
The Shanghai Derby	29
The Ladies' Purse	25
The Orlando Cup	22
The Spring Cup	23
The Concordia Cup	30
The Race Club Cup	17
The Shanghai Stakes	111
The Taotai's Cup	17
The Great Northern Plate	35
The Sans Souci Stakes	30
The Manchu Stakes	42
The Chau-Shang-Kiuk Cup	31
The Yangtsze Stakes	23
The Consolation Cup	43
The Grand National Steeplechase	33
Total amount of Entrance Fees Tls.	4,920
Against Spring, 1888 "	6,150
" " 1887 "	4,865

OUR Haiphong contemporary reports a piratical attack on a Chinese junk on the 5th inst. in the vicinity of Quang-yen. The junk was laden with merchandise, and up to the 7th no news had been received of the vessel and crew.

THE Governor of Chekiang reports that at the end of last year the population of his province, male and female, young and old, amounted to 11,720,391 souls. These figures were taken from the returns collected in the course of the registration of the inhabitants of each district for police purposes (*pao chia*).

A STRANGE and apparently unknown disease, the *Japan Mail* says, has made its appearance in the Miura district of Kanagawa prefecture, that is to say, in the region lying about Cape Misaki. The symptoms are not accurately described by the vernacular press. So far as we can learn, the malady commences with acute pain in the abdominal regions, high fever is developed, and within twenty hours from the time of seizure death, in a majority of cases, ensues. The disease appears to be of epidemic character. It has visited six villages. In the village of Ota, 26 persons were attacked and 16 died; in Nagasaka, 27 were attacked and 20 died; in Ashiya there was one case, not fatal; in Sajima, there were 7, of which 3 ended fatally; in Ogino, 2 were attacked and 1 died; in Asaya, one non-fatal seizure occurred. The total number of cases between the 20th and the 30th of March was 66, and the deaths 40. The rate of mortality thus exceeds that of cholera, and the malady is described as even more terrible than the latter. The persons attacked are, for the most part, from 6 to 20 years of age. We read in the *Yiji Shimpô* that a visit was paid to the infected district by Dr. Fukuda, Superintendent of the Yokohama Juzen Hospital, and by Dr. Eldridge, but that they did not pronounce positively as to the nature of the malady. In Tokyo an opinion prevails that either fish or water is responsible, but this seems to be purely a conjecture.

WE cull the following items of news of the Holy City from the *Independente* and other Macao newspapers:—Dr. Carvalho, who was appointed Surgeon to the gunboat *Rio Lima*, recently arrived from Timor, has brought a claim against the Timor Treasury for non-payment of his salary for work done in that colony during his stay there. The reason adduced by the authorities of Dilli for refusing payment was that there were not sufficient funds in the local Treasury to pay the worthy Surgeon's wages.—The Japanese troupe of acrobats continue to give excellent performances at the Chinese theatre in Macao.—An Indian in the employ of the Green Island Cement Company was sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment for abstracting some tools from the Works.—Solemn Church services are announced for Passion week, commencing to-morrow. The female devotees who swarm in the Holy City like the locusts in Egypt are all agog with the coming religious ceremonies.—During the month ended the 31st ulto., one soldier, two civilians and 151 Chinese died in the City. Senhor A. J. Basto, father of the redoubted leader of the Macao bar, A. J. Basto Jr., died yesterday, aged 69 years.—Senhor A. J. Basto Jr. has been appointed French Consul at Macao. The Governor has recognised this appointment pending the *exequatur* which is to come from Lisbon. The many friends and acquaintances of Monsieur Salès, a retired official from the French Consular Service in Canton and South China, who is residing in Macao, find in the appointment alluded to an act of injustice on the part of the French Government towards a veteran officer who commenced his career in the taking of Canton by the allied forces in 1856, who distinguished himself on the battle-field in the North of China during the Taiping rebellion, and who was recently pensioned off after a period of 35 years' uninterrupted service to the French Government in China.—A great deal of journalistic squabbling is going on in the Holy City anent the coming election of a deputy to represent that dead-and-alive community in the Lisbon *Cortes*. "An Elector of the Old Guard" fills three columns of the *Independente* with a foamy, fishy communication on the subject, to the undivided amusement of the community. Major Ruas, a rising poet, who hails from the village of Val de Lobo, near Lava-rabos, in Portugal, is said to be a popular candidate for the suffrages of fair Macao.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held yesterday afternoon. There were present: His Excellency the Governor (Sir William des Vœux); the Colonial Secretary, (Dr. F. Stewart); Mr. A. J. Leach, Acting Attorney-General; Mr. H. E. Wodehouse, Colonial Treasurer; Mr. N. G. Mitchell-Innes, Acting Registrar-General; Messrs. J. Bell-Irving, C. P. Chater, P. Ryrie, Wong Shing, B. Layton, and Mr. Seth, Clerk of Councils.

REPORT.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the Report of the Director of the Observatory for 1888.

THE PRAYA RECLAMATION BILL.

His Excellency—I am sorry that we are unable to proceed with the Reclamation Ordinance to-day, the difficulty being that we have not yet been able to fix with sufficient approximate accuracy the particulars to be entered in the schedules. They are being prepared as rapidly as possible and as soon as they are completed the Bill will be finished. I take the opportunity, while on the subject of the Ordinance, to refer to a report that I am told has been in circulation to the effect that this Ordinance in its original form was drafted on behalf of the lotholders in England and submitted to the Colonial Office by Mr. Chater. I never heard the report before to-day. It has been brought to me by a gentleman in whom I have great confidence, and he mentioned it to me as being talked about. I think it just as well to mention at once, if anything I have said in Council has given that idea, the report is absolutely without foundation. Neither Mr. Chater nor any one of the lotholders ever saw or, I believe, heard of the Ordinance, until a few days before it was brought into the Council. The Ordinance was prepared by the Attorney-General of Hongkong last autumn and was then sent to the Colonial Office. It came back very much in its original form; there were some few amendments, but practically it is the Attorney-General's Ordinance. As I said before, neither Mr. Chater nor any of the other lotholders saw or heard of it until within two or three days of its being brought in in Council.

THE ARMS ORDINANCE, 1889.

The Acting Attorney-General—I beg to move the second reading of this Bill. The object is to consolidate the law relating to the carriage of deadly weapons. In 1887 an Ordinance was passed making provision in relation to the carriage of deadly weapons, and Ordinance 4 of 1889 substituted certain provisions for the first four clauses of the original Ordinance. By some inadvertence, as I take it, the power to punish under the original Ordinance was omitted by the amending Ordinance. This Bill simply re-enacts the Ordinances of 1887 and 1889, re-introducing the provisions as to punishment. The object is, instead of introducing a new Ordinance and having two old ones, to consolidate the law into one.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

The Bill was read a second time, and the Council went into committee upon it.

Mr. Ryrie drew attention to the danger that might arise from the criminal use of explosives, such as dynamite, by Chinese. They might easily blow up a house or store by such means. The point had only just occurred to him, but he would suggest that provision should be made against the possession of explosives as well as deadly weapons.

The Colonial Secretary reminded him that there was an Ordinance dealing with explosives.

The Acting Colonial Treasurer said the Ordinance referring to the subject was the Dangerous Goods Ordinance, by which the possession of explosives was regulated.

His Excellency said that if the point raised by Mr. Ryrie was not fully provided for it ought to be, and he would look into the matter, but it would be rather out of place in this Ordinance, which simply dealt with weapons and did not even mention gunpowder.

Mr. Layton asked if the words "deadly weapons" would cover knuckle dusters. He noticed that fighting irons were specially mentioned.

His Excellency said "deadly weapon" would certainly knuckle dusters. He asked if Mr. Layton meant knuckle dusters such as were used in the Southern States of America.

The Acting Registrar-General said the knuckle dusters used by Chinese were big brass things with knobs on them, and were called *sam seng*. He believed they were brought from the United States.

His Excellency said the knuckle dusters used in the Southern States had iron spikes. Anything of that kind would be a deadly weapon. It was rather unfair to ask the Attorney-General for a legal opinion in Council, but he might say the Attorney-General would agree with him in that.

The Bill passed through Committee without amendment, and was read a third time and passed.

THE BUILDING ORDINANCE.

The Council resumed consideration in Committee of the Building Ordinance.

His Excellency—I made a promise to the Hon. Wong Shing at the last meeting that I would not take advantage of a clause having passed to consider it as finally disposed of without considering a point which he brought up. The point is with regard to the last clause of section 18. In the original draft it ran thus:—"In the case of shop fronts left open to the street the side walls or party walls shall be returned for at least twelve inches along such front, and such return walls shall be properly bonded into the side walls or party walls." I have made a great deal of inquiry on this subject and I find the position to be somewhat as follows, that at the present moment the common practice is to have only 6 inches, as the Hon. Wong Shing proposes, should be the law for the future. I am given reason to suppose that a return wall of 6 inches only is not altogether without objection, as it does not give sufficient strength. A longer return wall is productive of considerable inconvenience where there is a staircase against the party wall, as it makes an awkward turn to get to the staircase. Nevertheless, all these considerations of convenience must give way to considerations of safety. Now, I am told that although it would be desirable to have a return wall rather longer than 6 inches still there is no very great objection to it in houses having only one storey above the ground floor. On looking into it very carefully, I find that although theoretically it would be better to have it a little longer, the cracks have not as yet produced any actual destruction; they have only indicated a certain danger. But they have clearly indicated that if you went any higher they would become dangerous. Consequently, paying all the respect in my power to the spirit of conservatism that prevails here that is, not to alter anything without necessity, I am willing to make a concession and leave it 6 inches for houses as they are at present, that is, for houses of two storeys, but I am told walls of only that length would become a real danger if you had higher houses, not only to the house itself but to the public. Consequently I cannot go further than I have stated, but in the desire to meet as much as possible the feeling the hon. member has expressed I am willing, with the permission of the Council, to accept an amendment by which it will be 6 inches for houses having only one storey above the ground floor and 12 inches for houses having more than one storey. That is to say, where the houses remain as at present, they will be permitted to have 6 inches, but where they go more than one storey above the ground floor they must have 12 inches. I am told anything less than that would be positively unsafe and would be defeating one of the chief objects of the Ordinance.

The Colonial Secretary moved that the clause be amended to read as follows:—"In the case of shop fronts left open to the street the side walls shall be returned along such front for at least 12 inches where the house has more and at least 6 inches where the house has not more than one storey above the ground floor, and such return walls shall be properly bonded into the side walls or party walls."

His Excellency—If that is not thought satisfactory—it is perhaps rather taking the hon. member by surprise—I am quite willing to put it off, but I am sure it is the utmost limit to which I should be justified in going.

Mr. Wong Shing—I am quite satisfied, but I would remark that most of the existing shops have three storeys and they are substantial enough.

His Excellency—I am told there are several houses where cracks can be seen. Cracks show a certain danger, although there has been no absolute destruction.

The Acting Colonial Treasurer seconded the amendment, which was carried *nem. con.*

In the definition clause the definition of "cross wall" was amended to read as follows:—"Any wall of brick or stone used or built in order to be used as a separation of one part of any building from another part of the same building, such parts being accessible through a common entrance." The definition of "party wall" was altered to read as follows:—"Any wall used or built in order to be used as a separation of any building from any other building, such buildings not being accessible through a common entrance.

Several other amendments were made of a technical character, and the Bill was reported.

The Council then adjourned until Thursday next.

SHOOTING MATCH.

THE GARRISON SHOOTING CLUB *v.* THE EUROPEAN POLICE.

The return match between teams of ten men aside, representing the Garrison Shooting Club and European Police Force respectively was brought to an issue over the Police range at Kowloon yesterday afternoon, when the military "shootists" completely turned the tables on their former conquerors, winning a handsome victory by 63 points. The conditions were seven shots at two, four, and five hundred yards with military Martini-Henry rifles or carbines, ordinary targets, marking, etc. A couple of tents had been erected by the Police where refreshments were liberally dispensed during the afternoon, and amongst other spectators on the ground were several ladies, Major-General Gordon, Acting Capt. Superintendent of Police, and Major Dempster, Acting Superintendent of Victoria Gaol, etc.

The day was generally favorable for good shooting, although at times the changeable character of the light proved exceedingly puzzling. On the strength of their previous victory the Police were made rather hot favorites, and it seemed very improbable that the Garrison Club marksmen would reverse that form. However, the military were very confident of making a better show than on the previous occasion, and, as events proved, not without good reason. At the 200 yards range the whole of the Club team shot well, totalling 291—an excellent average—against 269 for the Police, the latter, with the exception of Robertson (33) and Watson (29), making anything but a first class display. At 400 yards the "men in blue" showed improved form and put together 271, but the soldiers, shooting with great steadiness, headed this total by five points, although Robertson's 33 was the highest score on either side. Commencing the long range in a minority of 27, it was generally recognised that the Police would have to do wonders to save the match, which now looked all but a certainty for their opponents. Keeping steadily at work and shooting with great caution the Garrison Club men finished at 500 yards with 256, or an aggregate for the three ranges of 823—a very good average indeed—, whilst several of the Police fairly collapsed, their score sheet only showing 220, and a grand total of 760. P.C. Robertson's 93 was the highest individual score, Lieut. Carlyle, R.A., being a capital second with only one point less, and the latter headed the list at 500 yards with the excellent score of 33. It will be seen that the winners averaged 82.30 against 76.00; in the previous match, under somewhat less favorable circumstances as regards weather, the Police averaged 81.80.

The 'rubber' will be shot off at an early date, when an exciting contest may be confidently expected.

Full scores are appended:—

GARRISON SHOOTING CLUB.

	200 yards.	400 yards.	500 yards.	Total.
Lieut. Carlyle, R.A.	33	26	33	92
B. S. M. Merson, R.A.	30	30	29	89
C. S. M. O'Leary, R.E.	31	28	28	87
Cr. Sgt. Delany, 18th Regt.	30	30	25	85
Sergt. Langford, 18th Regt.	31	24	29	84
G. Sergt.-Major Meredith	23	28	28	79
A. M. S. Williams, R.A.	28	23	28	79
Capt. Collinson, 18th Regt.	26	27	24	77
Staff Corpl. Watson	29	26	21	76
Staff Sergt. Adams	30	24	21	75
Totals	291	276	256	823

EUROPEAN POLICE.

Constable Robertson	33	31	29	93
Sergt. Evanson	28	24	27	80
Constable McLennan	27	27	26	80
Sergt. Mann	26	23	26	75
Constable Watson	28	20	28	76
Constable McDonald	25	27	23	75
Sergt. Butlin	21	30	22	73
Constable Warnock	21	24	26	71
Constable Watson	19	27	15	69
Sergt. McDonald	15	26	13	64
Totals	269	271	249	789

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

NO SECOND CLASS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—I am a stranger in this city. Some days ago while engaged in watching an interesting game of tennis, someone else was engaged in appropriating my purse; this necessitated me parting with an Express rifle to pay my hotel bill and a ring to purchase a deck passage to Calcutta. Hearing that the steamship *Japan* was about to sail for the latter port I proceeded to the Agents (Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.) and was told that Europeans were not furnished with deck tickets. On my asking the passage clerk for an explanation I was informed that the ship could not accommodate any more deck passengers, as she was full already. I subsequently ascertained that Europeans occasionally did travel deck, that the *Japan* could accommodate 400 deck passengers, and that only 250 had engaged passages. Under these circumstances I returned to the Agents and asked them to give me a memo. to the effect that I could not be served with a deck ticket; this had the desired effect, for I was told to call again, and that the Captain of the ship would be consulted. Next morning while on board, prior to booking my passage, the Captain, through his purser, informed me that I would not be supplied with food, and therefore had better make my own arrangements. This was indeed a clincher and I had naturally to give up all idea of proceeding in the *Japan*, although I should have liked very much to have gone in that vessel.

I am now curious to ascertain why the presence of European deck passengers is considered objectionable by the Captain and Agents of the *Japan*. Surely Europeans are entitled to travel as they wish! As it is usual on most if not all ships to permit passengers travelling 'deck' to purchase their food through the steward, the action of the Captain of the *Japan* in my case appears to savour strongly of what Anglo-Indians term *Bahadooring*, and would not be tolerated on any ship belonging to an English company.

Yours faithfully,

H. T. M.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1889.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The Pacific Mail Co.'s steamship *City of New York*, Capt. R. R. Searle, with the American mails of the 11th ulto., arrived in port last evening. For the subjoined telegrams we are indebted to our San Francisco exchanges:—

LONDON, March 6th.

Sir Julian Pauncefort, the new British Minister to the United States, will start for Washington about the end of the month.

Viscount Mandeville, the eldest son of the Duke of Manchester, has been declared a bankrupt. His liabilities are $600,000. The cause of his difficulties was high living and betting. In 1876 he married an American wife, Miss Yznaga of New York.

A Berlin dispatch says; Herr Stuebel goes as special commissioner to restore order in Samoa, and he will have control of the German squadron in Samoan waters. He is reputed to be an able diplomat. The American accounts of the terms of the armistice arranged by Herr Knappe and Mataafa are not believed in Berlin.

The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent says: It is stated that Mr. Kasson will represent America in the Samoan conference.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says: The Austrian Cabinet has been thrown into a state of consternation by Milan's abdication, fearing that it will result in Russian ascendency. Milan goes to the Riviera. His private debts amount to 2,000,000 florins.

NEW YORK, March 6th.

A private letter from Bonyala, on the Congo, says that Henry M. Stanley had started on his journey to rejoin Emin Pasha. He has not told his plans, except that he will not return by way of the Congo.

On September 14th, when Stanley's courier, bound for Europe, arrived at Telli with a letter addressed to M. Brown, he was taken sick, so his intelligence will be delayed. It seems that Tippoo Tib did not join Stanley, as the latter requested in his letter already published, written at Urenia on August 17th, but sent his trusted lieutenant, Said Ben Mohoed, to follow Stanley to spy out land and make raids for slaves in the new country.

WASHINGTON, March 6th.

The President signed the commissions of all the members of the Cabinet this morning and they were formally inducted into office during the day.

One by one the members of the Cabinet, after receiving their commissions, repaired to their respective departments and duly qualified. They received their predecessors in office and subsequently received their chief subordinates.

KANSAS CITY (Mo.), March 6th.

The biggest game of stud-horse poker ever played took place in Midland Hotel here last night. The game was between J. Schwartz, a well-known jeweler, and John Davis, a stockman and former member of the city government. The ante was raised from 25 cents to $1500, Schwartz lost $50,000 on a pair of nines and $10 000 on a pair of trays. After several hours' play Davis held his opponent's checks for $82 500. Then the luck changed and Schwartz quit the game only $9000 behind. Both men are well known in business circles and both are able to pay the stakes.

PARIS, March 6th.

The *Temps* states that the magistrates who are conducting the inquiry into the affairs of the Patriotic League have found documents proving that the League was engaged in a scheme to mobilize its members. The Government, says the *Temps*, intends to criminally prosecute the chiefs of the League for conspiracy against the State.

Deroulede, Laguerre and Richard will be prosecuted for organizing illegal societies, instead of on the original charge of exposing the country to the risk of war, in order to avoid a trial by jury.

It is again asserted that Rochereau, Director of the Comptoir d'Escompte, committed suicide with a revolver, having lost his private fortune of $600,000.

The evening papers concur in the opinion that Rochereau committed suicide. The chiefs of the principal banking firms met to-day and resolved to place themselves at the disposal of the Comptoir d'Escompte, in order to assure, in case of necessity, the repayment of all deposits.

BELGRADE, March 6th.

King Milan has abdicated the throne of Servia. Crown Prince Alexander will be proclaimed King to-morrow. Petrovitch, Belimarkovitch and Ristics will act as regents during the minority of the King, who was born August 14, 1876. King Milan, in announcing his abdication, declared that there would be no change in the relations existing between Servia and Austria.

It is stated that Milan will shortly contract a morganatic marriage. Many fear the return of ex-Queen Natalie.

BERLIN, March 6th.

The *National Gazette* says regarding Harrison's inauguration: There is no reason to doubt the President's pacific principles, or the sincerity of his opinion regarding the peaceful adjustment of international difficulties. Although he recommends the strengthening of the navy, his tone toward foreign countries proclaims the beginning of a new era in American development and a display of more assertive policy by the United States.

The Emperor to-day gave a breakfast to Lieutenant Gravenreuth, Councilor Krauel and six officers belonging to Wissmann's expedition. He announced to his guests the recapture of Bagamoyo and two guns which the Arabs had taken from the Germans. The Arab loss was heavy.

The banquet given by the French Embassador last night was brilliant and successful. It was attended by Emperor William, the Empress and the leading dignitaries of the court and State.

SYDNEY, March 6th.

The Ministry of New South Wales has been defeated on the Protection issue and has resigned. Sir Henry Parkes will form a new Cabinet composed of Free-Traders.

HAVANA, March 6th.

Competent parties estimate this year's sugar crop at from 500,000 to 525,000 tons. A plantation which made 780 hogsheads of sugar last year produced only 250 hogsheads this year, although the cane had been perfectly attended to.

ZANZIBAR, March 7th.

An Arab dhow arrived here reports that she was boarded by an officer of a German gunboat, who granted her a pass. Afterward she was fired upon by other German gunboats and her captain was killed.

There is great excitement over the occurrence among the people of Zanzibar, and crowds surround the Sultan's palace clamoring for revenge. The Sultan referred them to the German Consul.

ASPINWALL, March 7th.

The British vessel *El Dorado*, 270 tons burden, passed through the Panama canal, from Aspinwall to Chagres, a distance of fifteen miles. This is the first foreign vessel that has passed through the canal from one port to another.

LONDON March 7th.

General Legitime has sent a telegram to European Governments announcing that the rebellion in Hayti has been crushed and demanding recognition of his Government.

NEW YORK, March 7th.

For the first time in over six months copper commanded more than ordinary attention on the Metal Exchange. In the face of lower cables, bidding was dispirited, prices ranging from $13.80 to $15.75.

CITY OF MEXICO (*vid* Galveston) March 7th.

The *El Tiempo*, the conservative journal, says it sees in President Harrison's inaugural address a menace to the peace of the Spanish-American republics, especially Mexico. The same journal also expresses a fear as to the policy which Secretary Blaine may adopt.

PARIS, March 7th.

The copper syndicate up to the present has 212,500,000 francs. The syndicate entered into contracts with large mining companies to buy annually until January 1, 1891, 100,000 tons of copper at a cost of 250,000,000 francs, but in February, out of 10,000 tons received, the syndicate sold only 1,397 tons.

The Comptoir d'Escompte has obtained nearly 150,000,000 francs to meet the run on the bank. Yesterday 37,500,000 francs were withdrawn. It is learned that on Rochereau's advice the Comptoir d'Escompte gave the Société Des Metaux a credit of 30,000,000 francs.

WASHINGTON, March 10th.

Up to a late hour to-night neither the State nor the Navy Department here has received any news either confirming or disproving the report that the *Nipsic* had been sunk by the German man-of-war *Olga*. There is some anxiety felt, although it is generally discredited that such a fate has befallen the *Nipsic*.

There is an impression prevailing that ex-Minister Kasson will be sent to Berlin, with William Walter Phelps and perhaps General Benjamin F. Butler, to talk over Samoan affairs with Bismarck. It is not yet decided who will go, but these are the gentlemen most likely to be selected. There is no restriction upon the President in this matter. Germany has agreed to the conference and Congress has appropriated $500,000 for the purpose of paying the expenses. The President may send one man or a dozen, and the case is such a serious one, involving so much of importance, that it is hardly probable that one person will be intrusted with the negotiations. Ex-Consul-General Sewell whom Secretary Bayard removed, and Gustavus Goward of Illinois, who made a treaty with Samoa under the Hayes administration, may also be sent along to post the commissioners as to the facts in the case, of which they have more knowledge than any one else, and the embassy will then be equal to any emergency. Nothing can be found out at the State Department concerning

the intentions of the Government in this matter, but Mr. Blaine has given his entire leisure to the Samoan difficulties since he was sworn in.

BERLIN, March 10th.

A service in memory of Emperor William I was held in the Garrison Church to-day. All the members of the royal family, Count Von Moltke and many generals were present.

LONDON, March 10th.

Frederic Harrison writes a vigorous protest against the retention of Sir R. E. Webster in the Government. He says the Parnell Commission was virtually a State trial, and the character and honor of the Government are at stake as long as Webster is retained.

Dr Sellon, who in January eloped from Nice with Miss Ida Wilcox, an American, has been sentenced by a Nice court to eight months' imprisonment for appropriating a cheque which Miss Wilcox took from her mother.

A man named Michael Dineghy and his wife were arrested at Queenstown to-day for having revolvers and ammunition among their baggage.

A dispatch from Rome announces that an earthquake has occurred at Aquila.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 10th.

A passenger train on the Transcaspian Railway was to-day thrown from the track in a tunnel, owing to the removal of rails by train wreckers. The result of the derailment was frightful. The killed and injured number fifty. The band of robbers who tore up the track have been captured.

NEWS BY THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. and A. Co.'s steamship *Catterthun*, Capt. J. W. B. Darke, from Sydney, *via* ports of call, arrived in harbour late this afternoon. We are indebted for the subjoined telegrams to our Colonial exchanges:—

LONDON, March 11th.

The disastrous floods which have occurred in the West of England are now subsiding. The damage done to property in Bristol, which was partly inundated, amounts to £40,000. Several deaths by drowning are reported.

Sir Henry Parkes has directed Sir Saul Samuel to announce the fact that the present deficit in New South Wales amounts to £2,500,000.

Mr. E. Stanhope, Secretary for War, states that it is possible that every coaling station for the navy can now provide a substantial "mine-defence" in 10 days, and enough protection can be obtained in three days to greatly deter any hostile cruisers from attacking the station.

March 12th.

Mr. Stanhope hopes that the arming of the coaling stations will be completed before the end of the year. He announced that the Government has granted a large contract to the firm of Vickers and Co., Sheffield, for supplying heavy guns.

The Earl of Carnarvon has introduced a bill in the House of Lords to disqualify Peers guilty of certain offences.

An Irish landlord named Creagh was fatally shot while driving to Church, near Quin. His sister had the tip of her nose shot off.

Canada grants a subsidy of £110,000 for the Canadian Pacific Company's Atlantic line of steamers.

March 13th.

In the House of Commons last night Sir James Fergusson, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, admitted, in reply to a question on Samoan affairs, that the reported abduction by the Germans of an English subject, who was a passenger on board the steamer *Richmond* at Apia, was quite correct. He explained that Prince Bismarck had disavowed the action of the German authorities, and that Dr. Knappe, the German Consul at Samoa, had been recalled.

The Maharajah of Cashmere, Pertab Sing, who was discovered to have organised a plot to poison the British Resident in Cashmere, is believed to have become imbecile.

The Duc d'Aumale, who has been permitted to return to France, has been welcomed in Paris. He tendered his thanks to President Carnot, on behalf of the French Cabinet, for having repealed the decree which sent him into exile.

Robert Dennis has sued Mr. Henniker Heaton, M. P. for Canterbury, for the recovery of £500, alleged to be due to plaintiff for writing speeches, articles in the *National Review*, and letters to the *Times*, against the Postmaster-General (Mr. H. C. Raikes) from 1885 to 1888, also his statement read before the Colonial Conference, and for acting as Henniker Heaton's "ghost." The action has been settled by payment of £400, and £200 costs, to plaintiff.

There is an impression in official circles that Prince Bismarck is agreeable to England's becoming a mandatory Power in the Samoan Islands.

March 14th.

Count Von Berchern will represent Germany at the Samoan Conference, to be held in Berlin.

The House of Commons has, by a majority of 66, rejected a bill introduced by the Parnellite party to mitigate the prison treatment of Irish political offenders.

A meeting was held in London last night to protest against the treatment of prisoners convicted under the provisions of the Crimes Act.

Mr. Gladstone sent a message, declaring that he would unflinchingly probe the connection of the Government with the *Times*-Parnell Commission.

Austria has stationed a corps of observation on the Servian frontier. Twenty thousand Austrian troops are ready to march into Servia at half-a-day's notice.

S. J. Paul Kruger, President of the Transvaal Republic, and F. W. Reitz, President of the Orange Free State, have agreed to a defensive alliance in the event of just wars being undertaken by the combined republics.

March 15th.

Mr. Kasson, the new American Minister in Berlin, and Messrs. William Phelps and George Bates, have been appointed to represent the United States at the Samoan Conference to be held in Berlin.

The death is announced of Tamberlik, the famous Italian tenor singer.

The French Chamber of Deputies has authorised the Government to prosecute Messieurs Naquet, Laguerre, Laisant, and Turquet for having issued a Boulanglist manifesto.

A stormy debate took place. General Boulanger suddenly rose, and in a menacing manner commanded silence in the Chamber.

Several duels are being arranged as the outcome of the scene in which General Boulanger is personally concerned.

Sir Hercules Robinson has informed Portugal that Massoua-land, in South Africa, is within the sphere of British influence.

Mr. Cecil Raikes, Postmaster-General, has declined the Governorship of the Cape of Good Hope.

The statue of General Gordon, which is to be erected in Melbourne, the cost being defrayed by public subscription, is now ready for shipment.

March 16th.

Latest advices from the Soudan report that the Khalifa has abandoned Omdurman, on the Nile, a few miles from Khartoum, owing to the advance of El Senoussi, the Mahommedan leader, who was reported to be marching on Khartoum.

Ex-King Milan, who recently abdicated the throne of Servia in favour of his son, Prince Alexander, threatens to resume the Government as his son's guardian, should the divorced Queen Natalie return to Servia.

The Anaconda Smelting Works at Montana, in the United States, have been partly destroyed by fire. It is believed that the output of copper will thereby be reduced by one-third the present quantity.

Russia has demanded from the Shah of Persia the exclusive right to navigate the rivers debouching into the Caspian Sea; and also the right to construct a railway through Persia.

Germany is not likely to allow the Berlin Conference to decide upon the treatment she intends to adopt in regard to Mataafa.

It is expected in the United States that no agreement will be arrived at by the Conference unless Prince Bismarck concedes autonomy in Samoa.

Mr. George Bates, one of the delegates appointed to represent the United States at the Berlin conference, holds strong anti-German views upon the Samoan question.

March 18th.

The liabilities of Messrs. Spalding and Hodge, manufacturing stationers, of Cannon-street, who suspended payment, amount to half a million sterling, while the assets are valued at £423,000, leaving a deficiency of £77,000.

It is reported that the Ameer of Afghanistan is returning from the frontier to Cabul.

General Boulanger, in addressing a meeting at Tours, expressed himself favourable to a liberal, tolerant, hospitable, and non-parliamentary republic. He declared that it would be impossible to restore monarchy without a violent upheaval in France.

The Court of Inquiry into the wreck of the ship *Dallam Tower* on the coast of Java has found that the disaster was due to a faulty Dutch chart.

The public deposits in the banks in Ireland are largely increasing.

The Czar of Russia has advised Queen Natalie not to return to Servia.

An additional sum of 40,000,000 fr. (about £1,600,000) will be required to ensure a continuance of operations by the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris. The Bank of France will advance half the amount if the balance be subscribed outside. The Rothschilds and the Crédit Foncier offer 5,000,000 fr., and altogether 36,000,000 fr. have been provided. The shares have closed at 220 fr.

The Bank of Talvande et. Cie., at Le Mans, has suspended payment for several million francs.

Yellow fever is raging at *Rio de Janeiro*, the capital of Brazil. A hundred deaths occur daily.

Licht's estimate of the European beet sugar crop for the first six months of the present campaign is 170,000 tons in excess of the supply for the similar term last year.

March 19th.

Messrs. William O'Brien and Harrington, who have been imprisoned under the Irish Crimes Act, refuse to accept their release, which has been proffered them, as they object to the terms upon which the release is to be obtained.

Captain Wissman, the leader of the German expedition which has been organised for the relief of Emin Pasha, has engaged 500 Soudanese natives at Cairo.

Ex-King Milan is at present at Buda Pesth.

March 21st.

The Duke of Cambridge ridicules Lord Wolseley's advocacy of conscription in Great Britain.

March 23rd.

Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain have virtually arranged a programme for the reform of Ireland which will be introduced next session.

March 25th.

Mr. Gladstone will preside at a banquet to be given to Parnell on the 11th April.

The new German Socialist law which has been submitted, heavily punishes the inciting of class against class, and attacks the social order. The Press are protesting against its adoption.

His Holiness the Pope has recently had a repetition of fainting fits.

March 27th.

The Government have accepted a resolution for an address to the Queen to invite a conference of the Powers to suppress slavery.

The disputed clause of the Hungarian Army Bill passed by a large majority.

It is reported at Vienna that an attempt to upset the train conveying the Czar and Czarina to Gatschina failed, the driver having seen the rails which had been placed across the line. Several arrests have been made.

The Tory members have presented Mr. W. H. Smith with an address as a testimony of admiration for his conduct of Parliamentary business.

The Dutch Ministry propose Queen Emma to resume the Regency.

The shareholders of the Comptoir d'Escompte will meet on April 29th to consider a proposal to wind up the Bank.

Mr. Howard Smith, on behalf of the Melbourne projectors, is promoting a bank named the London and Melbourne Bank, with a capital of two millions. It is intended to issue 100,000 shares shortly, calling up a fourth.

Rothschild has issued a Russian loan of 27½ million pounds.

A steam tramcar overturned going round a curve at Wigan in Lancashire. Twenty-five passengers were killed and injured.

CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS.

PATIENCE AND PERSEVERANCE.

(Continued.)

It remains to speak of that quality of Chinese patience, which to us seems the most noteworthy of all—its capacity to wait without complaint, and to bear with calm endurance. It has been said that the true way to test the real disposition of a human being is to study his behaviour when he is cold, wet and hungry. If that is satisfactory, take the individual in question, "warm him, dry him, and fill him up, and you have an angel." There is an impression which often finds expression in current literature that it is as dangerous to meet an Englishman who is deprived of his dinner, as a she-bear robbed of her cubs, and it is not easy to perceive why the truth which underlies this statement is not as applicable to all Anglo-Saxons as to the inhabitants of the British Isles. With all our boasted civilisation, we are under bondage to our stomachs. The writer once saw about one hundred and fifty Chinese, most of whom had come several miles in order to be present at a feast, meet a cruel disappointment. Instead of being able as was expected to sit down at about ten o'clock to the feast, which was for many of them the first meal of the day, owing to a combination of unforeseen circumstances, they were compelled to stand aside, and act as waiters on about as many more individuals who ate with that relish and deliberation which is a trait of Chinese civilisation, in which it is far in advance of our own. Before the meal for which they had so long and so patiently waited, could be served, another delay became necessary, as unforeseen as the first, and far more exasperating. What did these hundred and fifty outranged persons do? If they had been inhabitants of the British Isles, or even of some other portions of 'nominally Christian lands' we know very well what they would have done. They would have worn looks of sour discontent, and would have spent the entire day, until three o'clock in the afternoon, when it was at last possible to sit down, in growling at their luck, and in snarling at their environment generally. They would have passed fiery resolutions, and have written a letter with five "Now Sirs" to the London *Times*. The hundred and fifty Chinese did nothing whatever of the sort, and were not only good tempered all day, but repeatedly observed to their hosts with evident sincerity and with true politeness, that it was of no consequence whatever that they had to wait, and that one time was to them exactly as another! Does the reader happen to know of any form of Occidental civilisation which would have stood such a sudden and severe strain as that?

That Chinese nerves are totally different from those with which we are endowed, has been already shown, but that does not prove that the 'obtuse-nerved Turanian' is a stoic, like the North American Indian. The Chinese bear their ills, not only with fortitude, but what is often far more difficult, with patience. A Chinese who had lost the use of both eyes, applied to a foreign physician to know if the sight could be restored, adding simply, that if it could not, be restored. he should stop being anxious about it. The physician told him that nothing could be done, upon which the man remarked, "Then my heart is at ease." His was not what we call resignation, much less the indifference of despair, but merely the quality which enables us to "bear the ills we have." We have come to recognise worry as the bane in our modern life, the rust which corrodes the blade, far more than the hardest use can destroy it. It is well for the Chinese that they are gifted with the capacity not to worry, for taking the race as a whole, there are comparatively few who do not have some very practical reason for deep anxiety. Vast districts of this fertile empire are periodically subject to drought, flood, and in consequence to famine. Social calamities, such as lawsuits, and disasters even more dreaded, because indefinite, overhang the head of thousands, but this fact would never be discovered by the observer. We have often asked a Chinese, whose possession of his land, his house, and sometimes of his wife was disputed, what the outcome would be. "There will never be any peace," is a common reply. "And when will the matter come to a head?" "Who knows?" is the frequent answer, "it may be early or it may be late, but there is sure to be trouble in plenty." For life under such conditions what could be a better outfit than an infinite capacity for patience?

The exhibition of Chinese patience which is likely to make the strongest impression upon a foreigner, is that which is unfortunately so often to be seen in all parts of the empire, when the calamities to which reference has just been made, have been realised upon an enormous scale. The provinces of China with which foreigners are most familiar, are seldom altogether free from disasters due to flood, drought, and resultant famine. The recollection of the terrible sufferings in the famine of 1877-78 which involved untold millions of people, will not soon fade from the memories of those who were witnesses of that distress. Since then the woes inflicted upon extensive regions, by the overflow of the Yellow River, and by its sudden change of channel, have been past all computation or comprehension. Some of the finest parts of several different provinces, have been devastated, and fertile soil has been buried a fathom deep in blighting sands of desolation. Thousands of villages have been annihilated, and the wretched inhabitants who have escaped death by flood, have been driven forth as wanderers on the face of the earth, without homes and without hope. Great masses of human beings, suddenly ruined, and reduced to desperation by no fault of their own, are not agreeable objects of contemplation to any government. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and what is more natural than that those who through no preventible causes have been suddenly brought to starvation, should combine to compel those who have food, to share with those who have none? While it is true that relief is extended in a certain way, in some large cities, and where the poor sufferers are most congregated, it is also true that this relief is limited in quantity, brief in duration, and does not provide the smallest remedy for more than a minute percentage of even the worst distress. Toward the prolongation of the lives of those who suffer from great calamities, the government feels itself able to do but a trifle. Toward the reclamation of their land, the reconstruction of their houses, and the resumption of life under new conditions, the government does nothing whatever. If it remits its taxes, it does all that the people expect, and it frequently does not remit those until it has been again and again demonstrated to the district magistrate, that out of nothing, nothing comes. To a foreigner from the lands of the West, where the revolutionary cry of 'Bread! bread! or blood!', has become familiar, it is hard to understand why the hordes of homeless, famishing and desperate refugees, who roam over the provinces blighted by flood or famine, do not precipitate themselves in a mass upon the district magistrate of the region where they have been ruined, and demand some form of succour. It is true that the magistrate would be quite powerless to give them what they demand, but he would be forced to do something, and this would be a precedent for something more. If he failed to "tranquillise" the people, he would be removed, and some other official put in his place. To repeated and pressing enquiries put to the Chinese in the great famine, as to the reasons why some such plan was not taken, the invariable answer was in the words, "Not dare." It is vain to argue in reply to this statement, that one might as well be killed for rebellion, albeit unjustly, as to starve to death nay—much better. The answer is still the same, "Not dare, not dare." There seem to be two reasons why the Chinese do not adopt some such course. They are a most practical people, and by a kind of instinct the futility of the plan is recognised, and hence it would be next to impossible to effect the needed combination. But we must believe that the principal reason is the unlimited capacity of the Chinese for patient endurance. This it is, which brings about one of the most melancholy spectacles to be seen in China, that of thousands of persons quietly starving to death, within easy reach of overflowing abundance. The Chinese are so accustomed to this strange sight, that they are hardened to it, as old veterans disregard the horrors of battle. Those who suffer these evils have been all their lives confronted by them, although at a little distance. When the disaster comes, it is therefore accepted as alike inevitable and remediless. If those who are overtaken by it, can trundle their families on wheelbarrows off to some region where a bare subsistence can be begged, they will do that. If the family cannot be kept together, they will disperse, picking up what they can, and reuniting if they succeed in pulling through the distress. If no relief is to be had near at hand, whole caravans will beg their way a journey of a thousand miles in mid-winter to some province where they hope to find that the crops have been better, that labour is more in demand, and that the chances of survival are greater. If the floods have abated, the mendicant farmer returns to his home long enough to scratch a crack in the mud while it is still too soft to bear the weight of an animal for ploughing, and in this tiny rift he deftly drops a little seed wheat, and again goes his devious way, begging a subsistence until his small harvest shall be ripe. If Providence favours him, he becomes once more a farmer, and no longer a beggar, but with the distinctly recognised possibility of ruin and starvation never far away. It has always been thought to be a powerful argument for the immortality of the soul, that its finest powers often find in this life no fit opportunity for expansion. If this be a valid argument, is there not reason to infer that the unequalled patient endurance of the Chinese race must have been designed for some nobler purpose than merely to enable them to bear with fortitude the ordinary ills of life, and the miseries of gradual starvation? If it be the teaching of history that the fittest survive, then surely a race with such a gift, backed by a splendid vitality, must have before it a magnificent future.—*N. C. Daily News.*

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

Mr. Moh, who was District Magistrate of Shanghai until about two years ago, is dead. He held the post of Prefect of T'ai-ts'ang-chow, under the Taotai of Shanghai.

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About Jehol (and in Mongolia generally it is supposed) traffic was stopped in the middle of March by deep snow. At Jehol it lay 4 or 5 feet deep. Many cattle were killed by the cold.

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At the suggestion of Chang, Governor of Shantung, *likin* on grain conveyed from other provinces into his will not be charged until after the autumn harvest. This is on account of the bad harvest last year.

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The Taotai of Amoy has ordered that the streets of that city receive a thorough cleaning at the beginning of April. They are said to be in a fearful state from the practice of keeping pigs, nearly every one in the city keeping a few in the streets.

* * *

At Lin-an Hien, in the Hangchow Prefecture, Chêkiang, seven men concerned in an abortive attempt at rebellion were beheaded on the parade-ground on the 30th March, in presence of several thousand spectators. Ten more are in custody. One man protested his innocence to the last.

* * *

In March the Tsung-li Yamên gave orders that the subsidy to the *Kwang-chi*, running regularly to Corea by orders of the Viceroy Li Hung-chang, be paid every three months, the subsidy being made up as follows; from the Shanghai Customs, out of duty on cargo for Corea, Tls. 2,100, and from the Chefoo Customs, from the same sources, Tls. 600.

* * *

Pien, the Viceroy of Fukien and Chêkiang, has issued a paternal manifesto to the Foochow people which appears at full length in the *Shên Pao*. There are four abuses which he informs them he will do his best to uproot from among them; the practice of litigation, the drowning of female infants, the disposal of the dead by cremation, and the assembling of men and women together for idolatrous processions. He says nothing about enforced suttecism.

* * *

The foreign mining engineer sent by the Chinese Government to Mongolia reports favourably on the prospects of silver mining in the part of the country which he has inspected. A quantity of mixed silver and lead ore has been extracted, a small crushing-mill has been erected, and a smelting apparatus will soon be brought thither. There are ten foreigners and 200 Chinese employed at these mines up to date.

* * *

Admiral Ting Yü-ting, (who only a few months ago attained the full rank of Admiral), on 27th April saw the Viceroy and reported on his cruise to Hongkong, Swatow, Amoy, and Shanghai with his iron-clad squadron. The ironclads *Ting-yüan* and *Chên-yüan*, with the *Tsi-yüan* and *Ts'ing-yüan*, accompanied him from Shanghai to Taku. The Admiral is staying, as before, at Lao Shun-kee's hong.

* * *

On 30th March S'an Yü, Governor of the province of Kweichow, memorialised the Throne on the backwardness of the other provinces in sending their contributions to the treasury of this unfortunate province, which is too poor to support itself without such assistance. They now owe it about Tls. 2,000,000. The Kweichow treasury is in such straits, that it may be compared to a man whose eyebrows are on fire, and prompt relief is as necessary in the one case as in the other.

* * *

On 21st March the President of the Board of Revenue and the comptroller of the Imperial Household at Peking, who have been discussing the cost of restoring the T'ai-ho Gate, came to the conclusion that the sum of Tls. 2,300,000 would be required. Whether the assistance of the Provincial Governments will be called for to raise some of this money, is not yet known. The wood contractors are, it is said, sending agents to Kiangsu, Chêkiang, Kiangsi and other provinces to procure the wood.

* * *

The Provincial Judge of Chihli, Chow, who originally signed the contract with M. Thévenet for the dock at Port Arthur, the completion of which has proved so difficult, was ordered by the Viceroy Li Hung-chang to proceed to Port Arthur to hold an inspection of the works and report to the Viceroy at Tientsin. On 22nd April he returned to Taku in the war-vessel *Chên-hai*, proceeded from Taku to Tientsin in a vessel of lighter draught, interviewed the Viceroy and presented his report. He then returned to Pao-ting Fu, the provincial capital of Chihli.

* * *

The *Hu Pao* quotes from a Californian paper an article on the straits to which the grape-growers of Southern California will be reduced if they are unable to get Chinese labour to collect their harvest. The climate there, ranging in summer occasionally from 115 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade to 130 in the sun, is too hot for white labour, but suits the Chinese, who are generally from tropical China. There is also a difficulty in getting white men to go there to obtain work of such a temporary nature, only lasting about two months a year. The *Hu Pao* thinks the Americans will have to repeal the anti-Chinese acts in their own interests.

* * *

Tigers are a terror to the natives in the mountain country near Amoy. Last autumn the chief of the Tak-kee hong (Mr. R. Bruce, of Messrs. Tait & Co.'s) killed one weighing over 200 lbs.; and another time when he was out shooting he unexpectedly came right upon a tiger, which gave a roar that shook the trees. He fled, and it is said has not since "ventured into a tiger's den to steal its whelps." The other members of the hong also emulate Fung Fu, the tiger-catcher, mentioned in Mencius; on 24th March one of them captured a young tiger, weighing a little over 10 catties. The doughty bravo Wu Sung, of the historical romance of the Shui Hu Chwan, runs a danger of having his fame eclipsed by the exploits of these English gentlemen at Amoy.

* * *

Two weird stories are current with regard to the railway accident, and superstitiously believed by quite a number of the people. It is said that after the calamity, in the dead of the night, the T'ang-ku people heard the piteous wailing of the spirits of the dead which had been forced from their earthly habitations with such awful suddenness; the cries rose and fell, sounding sometimes near and sometimes far away, as if the *manes* were hovering through the air looking for a place of refuge. The people lay awake listening to this wailing, sometimes abruptly broken off and sometimes long and piercing, and their hair stood on end with fear. The other story is, that at a station called Ch'ang-klang a railway watcher named Yang, while going his rounds, chanced to look up at the bright moon and stars, and saw a ghostly train, hurring on at full speed, stop, and then fade from his view. This was far from the scene of the accident, in a remote and lonely spot with no one living near. There were some trucks standing in a siding, but he found they had not moved an inch.

* * *

We have received the following additional account of the recent disaster on the Tientsin Railway. The train from Tientsin had only one foreigner on board, ordinarily called by the natives "Ta Pi-tsz" (large nose). He died of the injuries which he received. On the Tientsin train was also a Chinese engineman commonly called Ah Shing. His real name does not seem to be known. When the train reached Künliang Ch'êng (Chun-liang Ch'êng) it should have waited, but no train being seen for a long time advancing from the opposite direction, and there being no telegraph to announce the departure of such a train, the foreign engine-driver, impatiently ordered a start. He was already excited when at Chun-liang Chêng, and when Ah Shang pointed out the train coming to meet them in the distance (this was at Sin Ho,) he took no notice. Ah Shang quickly hung out a red light, seeing which the advancing train began to slow down, and blew her whistle. The Tientsin train, however, rushed on at the same pace, and Ah Shang seeing the imminence of the danger, ran to turn off the steam: but the foreigner struck him a violent blow on the back of the hand which prevented him from effecting his purpose. Ah Shang then seeing all was over, jumped from the train to save his own life, and was dreadfully cut about the mouth and stunned for some time by the fall. A Chinese stoker called Ma Luh stuck to the other train with great gallantry after the other people had jumped off it, (it having stopped) and received injuries in the head of which he very soon died. The poor fellow had only been married three days. The allowing of the Tientsin train to go on from the Kün-liang-ch'êng station before any news was known of the T'ang-ku train, was a fatal breach of regulation, for which the station master is responsible. Chow, Director-in-Chief of Railways, who is the Provincial Judge of Chihli and the Taotai Wu, who is also a Director, on 30th March, on the former's return from Port Arthur, commenced a judicial enquiry into the conduct of this station master, who then appeared before them.

PEKING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Peking, 26th March, 1889.

From Tientsin a report reaches me that the Tan San coal mines are nearly exhausted and that, per Customs Tientsin *Daily Shipping Report*, 1,850 tons have been exported since the navigation opened. If the seventy-six steamers which arrived here since the 1st March took away each 7,600 tons, that would make 7,600 tons exported, which, with the 1,850 tons, would make a total of 9,450 tons taken from the stock brought down from Tan San by the railway since December and deposited at the Tientsin Coal Yard. This stock is said to be reduced to one half. The *Chinese Times* in February last, and the Railway Co.'s prospectus, said the out-put would be 1,000 tons per day, but by what I can make out it is only 210 tons, whilst the consumption at the present time is 378 tons. If this is so the stock in hand will soon be exhausted, but the Mining Co. hope to do better as soon as the new mine at Kaiping is ready.

I hear that Her Majesty is in favour of the Chinkiang-Tungchow line, and that the Viceroy is in favour of the Tientsin-Tungchow line. This may be causing the present *kitch*. Either will have to be done on foreign capital; the Chinkiang-Tungchow line will cost a great deal, but will pay much better.—*Shanghai Mercury.*

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship —

"AMOY,"

Captain R. Köhler, will be despatched for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1889. [457

THE HONGKONG BRICK, AND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS Company is now prepared to Manufacture Machine-Pressed Building BRICKS of superior quality, in WHITE or RED CLAY.

Also SPECIALITIES, such as STRING COURSES, WINDOW HEADS, RIDGES, COPINGS, TILES, EARTHENWARE DRAIN PIPES, GULLIES, CESS-POOLS and other SANITARY FITTINGS.

FIRE BRICKS and all descriptions of FIRE CLAY GOODS.

For Prices and other particulars,

Apply to

W. H. WALKER,
Secretary.

Bank Buildings,
Hongkong, 13th April, 1889. [458

THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRD CALL of $10 per Share due on the 2nd instant must be paid at the Office of the Company 1, Pedder's Street, with interest of 12 per cent. per annum from the 3rd instant, in accordance with Article No. 38 of the Company's Articles of Association.

By Order,

A. G. GORDON,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1889. [459

PUBLIC AUCTION OF GOOD TEA.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 16th April, 1889, at NOON, at Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.'s Godowns, at Wanchai, ON ACCOUNT AND RISK OF THE CONCERNED.

About 1,100 Boxes, each lbs: 37, of good CONGOU FOOCHOW TEA in sound condition.

TERMS OF SALE,—As Customary.

H. N. MODY,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1889. [460

LOST.

ON Thursday night, at or near the Theatre Royal, City Hall, a GOLD HORSE-SHOE BRACELET. Any one finding the same will oblige by returning it to *The Hongkong Telegraph* Office.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1889 [461

LITERARY SOCIETY.

THE NEXT MEETING will be held at 18, Bank Buildings, on MONDAY, the 15th April, at 8.45 P.M., when an address by the Rev. J. CHALMERS, L.L.D., on "Learning Chinese" will close the session 1888-89.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1889. [462

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL,

CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

Under the distinguished Patronage and in the presence of

H.E. Sir G. W. DES VŒUX, K.C.M.G.,
AND
LADY DES VŒUX.

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF

THE AMY SHERWIN SEASON.

THIS EVENING,

(SATURDAY), the 13th April,
Balfe's entire Opera in 4 Acts,
"THE BOHEMIAN GIRL,"
in which by Special Request will be introduced
"LITTLE BIRD SO SWEETLY SINGING."

Arline AMY SHERWIN.
The Gipsy Queen Miss MINNA FISCHER.
Thaddeus (a Polish exile)Mr. H. STOCKWELL.
Count Arnheim " A. SHERWIN.
Florestein (his Nephew).. " H.H. LIGHTWOOD.
Devilshoof " EDWARD CROW.
A Servant " JACKSON.
Soldiers and Gentlemen of the Court.

MONDAY, the 15th April,
FAREWELL NIGHT OF THE SEASON,
The entire Opera of
"TROVATORE,"
on which occasion the Company will have the assistance of Gentlemen of the Choral Society.

Box plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, LD.

HUGO GORLITZ,
Manager.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1889. [428

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "CITY OF NEW YORK" are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns at Wanchai, from whence delivery may be obtained, on Countersignature of Bills of Lading.

Goods remaining unclaimed after the 20th instant, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance is effected.

CHAS. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1889. [2

Intimations

GOVERNMENT BILLS.

TENDERS for SPECIE MEXICAN DOLLARS, current in this Colony and weighing 7.1.7, in Exchange for STERLING BILLS drawn ON DEMAND on the LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, LONDON, will be received by the CHIEF PAYMASTER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11 A.M., on MONDAY, the 15th instant.

The Tenders to state the total amount required (in Pounds Sterling), and the amount for which each Bill should be drawn, but no Bills will be issued for sums less than £100.

The Tenders to be in duplicate, in sealed covers, addressed to the Chief Paymaster, Army Pay Department, and endorsed "Tenders for Government Bills."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.

C. H. CHAUNCY,
Colonel,
Chief Paymaster, China.

HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY OFFICE,
Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 12th April, 1889. [450

THE PEAK HOTEL AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the CITY HALL, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 0.30 P.M.

C. MOONEY,
Secretary (pro. tem.)

Hongkong, 12th April, 1889. [452

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

PAYMENT OF 6TH DIVIDEND.

A 6TH DIVIDEND of 6¼ % on all claims against the Hongkong Branch of the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, which have been approved by the Court of Chancery will be paid at the Offices of the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED, on and after MONDAY, the 18th March next.

Creditors are requested to apply to the Bank for their Dividends and to produce the letter they hold from the Official Liquidator admitting their claims in order that the payment of the 6th Dividend may be endorsed thereon.

PAYMENT OF FINAL DIVIDEND IN ADVANCE UNDER DISCOUNT.

THE Official Liquidator, by arrangement with the Assets Realisation Co., is prepared to pay in advance to Creditors willing to receive such payment, IN FULL DISCHARGE OF THEIR CLAIMS the Dividend of 5 % payable in the year 1890, UNDER A DISCOUNT OF FIVE TWELFTHS PER CENT.

Creditors who are willing to accept payment of the Final Dividend, less discount as above are requested to communicate with the Undersigned BEFORE THE END OF THE CURRENT MONTH.

E. W. RUTTER,
Agent for the Official Liquidator,
Oriental Bank Corporation, in Liq.
2, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 6th February, 1889. [176

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

I HAVE this day REMOVED to my new premises at No. 25, CAINE ROAD, next door to the Japanese Consulate.

A. HAHN,
Piano-tuner and Repairer.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1889. [407

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.

CHARTS and BOOKS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtländer and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES.

No. 8, Queen's Road Central. [607

Auctions.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION,
No. 159.

THE following Particulars of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction, to be held on the spot, on

MONDAY,

the 15th day of April, 1889, at 5 P.M., are published for general information.

By Command,
FREDERICK STEWART,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 6th April, 1889. [430

Particulars of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 15th day of April, 1889, at 5 P.M., by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 Years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.				Contents in Square ft.	Annual Upset Rent.	Upset Price.
			N.	S.	E.	W.			
1	Rural Building Lot No. 74.	Magazine Gap	493 feet.	393 feet.	212 feet.	253 feet.	98,000	$ 350	$ 3,500

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION,
No. 160.

THE following Particulars of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction, to be held on the spot, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 17th day of April, 1889, at 5 P.M., are published for general information.

By Command,
FREDERICK STEWART,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 6th April, 1889. [431

Particulars of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of April, 1889, at 5 P.M., by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 Years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.				Contents in Square ft.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
			N.	S.	E.	W.			
1	Rural Building Lot No. 75.	Plantation Road, (near the Tramway).....	160 feet.	160 feet.	80 160 feet.	80 160 feet.	39,000	$ 110	$ 3,000

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "MOGUL,"
FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods, are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M., To-day.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 16th instant, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 16th inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1889. [413

Masonic.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG,
No. 1165.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on TUESDAY, the 16th inst., at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1889. [438

Insurances.

THE FUNDS
OF THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE

ARE invested entirely within the British Dominions and are thus free from the complications which might arise in time of war. They now amount to Six and three-quarter Millions Sterling, and are increasing yearly. A marked preference continues to be shown for STANDARD POLICIES, and every year since 1865, New Assurances for upwards of £1,000,000 Sums Assured have been placed on the books—a result continued uninterruptedly for so long a period by no other British Office.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED,
669—1] Agents, Hongkong.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [152

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL TO $833,333.33
RESERVE FUND $318,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. | LO YEUK MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1885. [858

To be Let.

TO LET.

ROOMS in "COLLEGE CHAMBERS."

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 12th December, 1888. [13

TO LET,
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

HOUSE, No. 1, Hollywood Road.

From 1st June, 1889.

HOUSE, No. 1, "Cameron Villas," East Peak.

Apply to
BELILIOS & Co.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1889 [442

TO BE LET,
(WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION).

ONE LARGE GODOWN No. 23A, Praya Central under Victoria Hotel Premises.

Apply to
DORABJEE & HINGKEE.
Hongkong, 30th March, 1889. [394

TO LET,
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

NOS. 1, 2 and 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS.

Apply to
G. C. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1889. [129

TO BE LET.

A FIRST-FLOOR FLAT (Furnished or Unfurnished) in Blue Buildings for 6 months, from May 1st.

Apply to
Messrs. HOLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Ice House Lane.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1889. [387

TO LET.

AT the Peak, "LA HACIENDA," formerly occupied by Sir George Phillippo.

Apply to
H. N. MODY,
Victoria Buildings.
Hongkong, 12th December, 1888. [32

TO LET.

NO. 2, MORRISON HILL; entry at once.

Apply to
G. C. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1889. [415

TO BE LET,
With Immediate Possession.

A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE in Caine Road, best locality, containing 6 ROOMS with Servants' Quarters; Water and Gas laid on.

Apply to
A. LIEBARD,
No. 8, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1889. [409

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [636

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
Clyde	London	April 16th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Belgic	San Francisco	April 17th	O. & O. S. S. Co.
Benalder	London	April 17th	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Breconshire	London	April 17th	Adamson, Bell & Co
Batavia	Vancouver	April 19th	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Gwalior	Bombay	April 21st	P. & O. S. N. Co.

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING.
London,&c., via Suez Canal	Nizam	P. & O. S. N. Co.	April 24th, at noon.
London, via Suez Canal	Ningchow	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	About April 25th.
London, via Suez Canal	Cyclops	Butterfield & Swire	April 16th.
Marseilles, via Saigon, &c.	Saghalien	Messageries Maritimes.	April 17th, at noon.
Bremen, via Ports of Call.	Preussen	Melchers & Co.	To-morrow, at 10 a.m.
San Francisco, via Y'hama	City of New York	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	April 16th, at 1 p.m.
San Francisco, via Y'hama	Belgic	O. & O. S. S. Co.	April 24th, at 1 p.m.
Vancouver, B.C., via N., &c.	Batavia	Adamson, Bell & Co.	April 25th, at noon.
Sydney and Melbourne	Afghan	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Quick despatch.
Sydney, Melbourne, &c.	Catterthun	Russell & Co.	April 23rd, at 4 p.m.
Batavia, &c., via Singapore	Camorta	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	April 15th, at 3 p.m.
Calcutta, via Straits	Wingsang	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	April 17th, at 3 p.m.
Straits and Bombay	Deccan	P. & O. S. N. Co.	April 18th, at noon.
Sandakan, Kudat, &c.	Memnon	Butterfield & Swire	April 25th, at 4 p.m.
Yokohama, via N'saki, &c.	Thibet	P. & O. S. N. Co.	April 16th, at noon.
Nagasaki, Kobe, &c.	Breconshire	Adamson, Bell & Co.	April 19th.
Kobe and Yokohama	Benalder	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	About April 18th.
Tientsin	Sungkiang	Butterfield & Swire	About April 15th.
Shanghai	Amoy	Siemssen & Co.	April 15th, at 4 p.m.
Shanghai	Clyde	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Haiphong	Marie	A. R. Marty	To-morrow, daylight.
Amoy	China	Melchers & Co.	To-morrow, at 5 p.m.

Intimations.

Interesting patented Discovery

ORIZA-PERFUMES, CONCRETE AND SOLIDIFIED

PRESENTED IN THE SHAPE OF PENCILS (12 SWEET SCENTS)

It suffices to rub only slightly any object for perfuming it.
(Skin, Linen, Writing-Paper, etc.)

L. LEGRAND, Purveyor to the Court of Russia
207, RUE SAINT-HONORÉ, PARIS
Are sold at all principal Perfumers, Chemists and Druggists of the world.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE SENT FREE FROM PARIS

DENTIFRICE ELIXIR
Dentifrice Powder
DENTIFRICE PASTE

Hygienic treatment of the mouth. Employ only the **TOOTH ELIXIR** and the **TOOTH POWDER** and **PASTE** of the R.R.F.F. BENEDICTINES of the Abbey of Soulac, Gironde (France).

General Agent, A. SEGUIN, 1, Rue Esprits, BORDEAUX.
Sold by all good Perfr., Chemists and Hair-dressers.
Depots in Hong-Kong:
A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited.
THE HONG-KONG DISPENSARY

INTIMATION.

F. Blackhead & Co.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,

AND

PROVISION MERCHANTS,

NAVY CONTRACTORS,

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS

No. 11, Praya Central.

(Opposite Pedder's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS
for
RAHTJEN'S
GENUINE
COMPOSITION
FOR
THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS
CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS
PRESERVATIVE AGAINST
ROTTING, DECAY, &c., of WOOD.

CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX, CLARETS,
IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE,
LA GRANDE MARQUE.

FLENSBURG STOCKBEER,
ENGINEERS AND BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS
AND EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S
STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

ALL KINDS OF
COALS
SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1885. [82

G. FALCONER & CO.,
WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS and JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHARTS and BOOKS.
No. 48, Queen's Road Central. 604

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

WATERBURY WATCHES,
the Handiest, Cheapest, and Best Time-keepers invented.
$3 PRICE THREE DOLLARS EACH $3
REPAIRS NEVER EXCEED 50 CENTS for each Watch.
Orders from Outports to be accompanied with Remittance for Cost.
THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHIA,
(Sole Agents in Japan and China for the Sale of the above Watches,)
10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Opposite Marine House.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1888. [813

FOR SALE.
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SACCONES' SHERRY; PORT, CLARETS, BURGUNDY, HOCKS, CHAMPAGNES BRANDIES, WHISKIES.
"EMPIRE" ALE and STOUT.
MACHINERY, GAS ENGINES, "EMPIRE" LUBRICATORS.
SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.
COOKING STOVES, SCALES.
PAINTS, OILS and VARNISH.
BICYCLES and TRICYCLES.
JUVENILE VELOCIPEDE HORSES and TRICYCLES.
BICYCLE WHEELS for JINRICKSHAS.
SODA WATER MACHINERY.
JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS.
Apply to
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.
Hongkong, 29th September, 1888. [11

NOTICE.

JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices, Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.

Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board London, says

"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1888. [12

KOWLOON HOTEL.

J. C. L. ROUCH.....MANAGER.

WINE and SPIRITS of the best quality. ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES, BOWLING ALLEYS, TENNIS LAWN.
Hongkong, 21st January, 1889. [114

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL
With Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda.

PALATABLE AS MILK.

The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time.

AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, ANÆMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, COUGHS AND THROAT AFFECTIONS, AND ALL WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN OR ADULTS it is marvellous in its results.

Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Agents for China and Hongkong:
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co. (LIMITED).
Hongkong, 20th December, 1888.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned being about to CLOSE his Business shortly, all CLAIMS against the Firm must be sent in on or before the 22nd instant, and all Persons indebted are hereby requested to make immediate payment.

THARIA TOPAN.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1889. [451

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices, No. 62, Queen's Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at 5 O'CLOCK P.M.

C. EWENS,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1889. [436

MACAO ROTISSERIE,
No. 2 & 4, RUA FORMOSA.

BEST BRANDS WINES and SPIRITS. ENGLISH ALE and PORTER. TIFFIN and DINNER to order.

MISS C. PALMER,
Proprietrix.
Macao, 8th April, 1889. [435

SOCIETE FERMIERE
DE
L'OPIUM AU TONKIN.

A DIVIDEND of $130 per Share will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after the 15th of April, on production of the Share Certificates, which require to be stamped before the Dividend can be paid.

R. DE ST. MATHURIN,
Managing Director.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1888. [443

THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—Shanghai.
REGISTERED OFFICE—37 and 39, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

THE FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Head Office, 13, Nanking Road, Shanghai, at 11 O'CLOCK in the Forenoon of SATURDAY, April 27th, 1889, when the Report and Accounts for the year ended, 28th February, 1889, will be presented.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd to 27th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
W. HAYWARD,
Secretary.
Shanghai, 5th April, 1889. [445

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC Co., LD.

SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in their Bankers' Receipt and Letter of Allotment in exchange for Scrip, which is now ready for delivery.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Managers.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1889. [434

TUITION IN FRENCH.

MELLE. MAILLARD begs to intimate that she will give LESSONS in FRENCH, Grammatically, Conversational or Literary.
Terms on Application at 3, West Terrace.
Hongkong, 1st April 1889 [406

NOTICE.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE at Mrs. BOHM'S, Queen's Road East, No. 135. Good accommodation for Families and single parties. Moderate charges.

P. BOHM.

GENERAL Employment and Intelligence Office, Queen's Road East, No. 135. Information given of Situations offered and of suitable applicants for Situations.
WANTED by a Young Englishman, employment in an office in Hongkong or outport.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1889. [352

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office in Victoria Buildings, No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 23rd April instant, at 12 o'clock Noon, the objects and business of which Meeting will be to submit for Confirmation the Special Resolutions passed at the Meeting held this day.

ALEXANDER LEVY,
Secretary (pro. tem.)
Hongkong, 6th April, 1889. [426

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL$2,500,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL 1,250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. J. BELL-IRVING, Chairman.
Hon. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman.
Mr. E. A. SOLOMON.
Mr. J. S. MOSES.
Mr. S. C. MICHAELSEN.
Mr. G. E. NOBLE.
Mr. LEE SING.
Mr. POON PONG.

BANKERS.
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE objects for which this Company is formed are to transact in the Colony of Hongkong and its dependencies the purchases and sales of Property, to advance monies on Mortgage, to undertake the Management and Agency of Estates, and generally to carry on any business in connection with Landed Property.

The fullest information can be had on application at the Company's Offices, No. 7, Queen's Road Central.

ALEXANDER LEVY,
Secretary (pro. tem.)
Victoria Buildings,
Hongkong, 20th March 1889 [368

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

DURING the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1889, files of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will be kept at the office of our correspondents, Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris, which may be consulted at any time by visitors from the Far East.

Subscribers to this journal may have their letters, papers, etc., addressed to the care of Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., whose services will be placed at the disposal of all inquirers.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1889. [318

Intimations.

THE PUNJOM AND SUNGHIE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PUNJOM AND SUNGHIE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 0, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of April instant, at 4 30 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON, when the subjoined Resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 4th April instant, will be submitted for Confirmation as a Special Resolution.

RESOLUTION.

That the Capital of the Company be increased to the sum of $600,000 legally current in the Colony of Hongkong by the creation of 20,000 New Shares of $10 each. Subject to any direction to the contrary that may be given by the Meeting sanctioning the increase of Capital, all New Shares shall be offered to the Members registered on the day of the confirmation of the resolution in proportion to existing Shares held by them, and such offer shall be made by notice specifying the number of Shares to which the Member is entitled and limiting a time within which the offer if not accepted will be deemed to be declined, and after the expiration of such time or on the receipt of an intimation from the Member to whom such notice is given that he declines to accept the Shares offered, such Shares shall be dealt with by the Directors in their discretion.

Dated the 4th day of April, 1889.

By Order of the Board,
A. O'D. GOURDIN.
Secretary.

THE PUNJOM AND SUNGHIE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that if the above mentioned Resolution for the increase of the Capital of the Company be confirmed, the Share Register of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th day of April to the 11th day of May next, both inclusive.

Dated the 4th day of April, 1889.

A. O'D. GOURDIN,
119] Secretary.

Dr. Knorr's
ANTIPYRINE.
(Protected by Royal Letters Patent.)

AN APPROVED REMEDY IN ALL CASES OF HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, SEA-SICKNESS, RHEUMATIC ATTACKS, NEURALGIA, HOOPING-COUGH, &c.

Dose—5 to 10 grains for Adults.

Sold by all Chemists in tins. Every tin bears the name of the inventor, Dr. KNORR.

The Public are requested to ask expressly for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS—FARBWERKE VORM. MEISTER, LUCIUS & BRUNING, HOECHST-ON-MAIN, GERMANY.

Sole Agents in Hongkong and China—JUSTUS LEMBKE & Co.
Hongkong 14th March, 1889. [330

A. G. GORDON & CO.

ENGINEERS, LAUNCH BUILDERS, GENERAL and GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS, IRONMONGERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, VALUATORS, IRON and TIMBER MERCHANTS.

WORKS:
BOWRINGTON, EAST POINT.

OFFICE:
CORNER OF PEDDER STREET AND PRAYA.

STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1888. [42

NOTICE.

I HEREBY warn BUYERS of PRESERVES, SOY, &c., that of late several fraudulent imitations of my Brand CHY-LOONG has been offered for Sale and that no Goods will be genuine CHY-LOONG PRESERVES, unless the following Label is found on the boxes:—

CHY-LOONG,
DEALER IN SWEETMEATS;
Soy and All Kinds of Canton Preserves,
No. 34, Old China Street.

An attempt has been made by a person in HONGKONG to palm off upon persons purchasing sweetmeats for Export an inferior article upon which he places my name in order to deceive those who may purchase, thereby injuring my former reputation. This is to inform my old customers that there has been no change made in my manufacture from the former ones and that my sweetmeats can be obtained at no other place than where it has been made for the past 50 years at No. 34, OLD CHINA STREET. Parties residing abroad should be particular when giving orders, to purchase of no others who bear my name as they are of inferior quality.

Canton, 5th December, 1851.

And on Casks my seal, CHY-LOONG, CANTON, with a ROOSTER will be found on the Corks.

I also beg to notify that I have no Agency in Hongkong, nor is anybody entrusted with the sale of my Goods there.

CHY-LOONG,
346 Hoham, Canton.

NOTICE.

FOR the Convenience of Customers, the productions of the "CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED" can henceforward be obtained by RETAIL, FOR CASH, at No. 3, PEEL STREET, at the same prices as at the Refinery; or Retail orders will be delivered at addresses in town on applicants forwarding their monthly requirements in writing direct to the Refinery at East Point.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1885. [23

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